The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 1202. 光緒二十五年三月廿五日 THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899. 禮拜四 / 號四月五英港香 THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY

Sole Agents for the UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD. LONDON.

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED. General Agents.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....10,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....7,300,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

KOBE. NEW-YORK.
LONDON. LYONS.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARRS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LD.

HONGKONG AGENCY:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

S. CHOH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1899. [382

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. SIEBS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. | A. J. Raymond, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq. | P. Sachse, Esq.
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. | E. Shellim, Esq.
A. McConachie, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDINER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [9

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£450,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cents per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months....4 per cent.
" " " 6 " 3½ "
" " " 3 " 2½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1898. [31

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON. HANKOW.
CHEFOO. PEKING.
CHINKIANG. SWATOW.
FOOCHOW. TIENTSIN.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
3 % per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 % " " 6 "
5 % " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1898. [1237

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£6000,000
Paid up Capital.....£ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:—
E. Burnie, Esq. | D. Gillies, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. | J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed.....5 %

Hongkong, 24th March, 1898. [8

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL.	REMARKS
JAPAN, &c.	*Ceylon**	C. L. Daniel	About 6th May	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	*Chusan*	E. Street	About 12th May	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	*Coromandel*†	C. C. Talbot	Noon, 13th May	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	*Rohilla**	S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 13th May	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	*Candia*	W. H. Haughton, R.N.R.	About 17th May	Freight only.

* (Passing through the Inland Sea). † (See Special Advertisement).

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [5



Telephone 75.

BITTERS.

Angostura (Siegerts)
Bokers
Peach Bitters
Amer d'Or (Luxardo)
Danvita
Orange
C. O. Q. (Cocktail bitters)
Pomeranzen (phials)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [15

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

On Monthly Terms from 1st May, 1899.

JUBILEE PILSENER BEER

PER CASE OF 4 DOZ. QUARTS
OR
6 DOZ. PINTS $13.00

SOLE AGENTS.

H. PRICE & Co.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

20]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

Vis-à-vis BUND, YOKOHAMA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.

The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager.

Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [36

W. POWELL & CO.

Ex. S.S. "SHANGHAI".

NEW STOCK OF LADIES

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [27

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LD., LONDON,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.
HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.
"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.
ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.
ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT.....THOS. SKINNER

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

27]

PEAK HOTEL

AND

CRAIGIEBURN.

THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the TRAMWAY TERMINUS, 1,350 feet above sea Level.

CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLUNGETT'S GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK HOTEL.

Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southerly breezes in Summer with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.

Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.

GEO. J. CASANOVA.
Manager.

CITY OFFICE, 7, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1899. [28



"LET 'EM ALL COME."

One hears this catch saying just now all over, but to no one is it so applicable as to

Tired men, whether suffering from physical or mental fatigue, delicate women, growing girls, and little children who find

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
(BARK AND IRON WINE)

Strengthens the stomach, braces the vital system, excites the appetite.

AN IDEAL TONIC.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1899. [14

THE PHARMACY.

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.

Sole Agents for VIN PASTEUR the great French Nerve Tonic.

Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER

TANSAN.

FLETCHER & CO.
and
CARMICHAEL & CO.

23]

PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for SPRUE, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA, HEMORRHAGE and ULCERATION of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.
Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale
by
THE PETER SYS COMPANY,
(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers),
9, Old China Street,
Shanghai.

12th October, 1898. [1242

PROF. H. FRANKEL,

—AMERICAN
SURGEON-CHIROPODIST.

UNDERTAKES to extract Corns, and to cure Warts, Bunions and Ingrowing Toe-nails.

TERMS MODERATE.

ADDRESS:—54-56 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899. [588a

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE for 100 shares numbered 16972/17071 standing in the Register of this Company in the name of Miss ELLEN FARREL BROWN having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE for the said 100 shares will be issued one month hence, and that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Per pro. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
ANTHONY BABINGTON.
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [606a

NOTICE.

WHY

ARE POLICIES of the EQUITABLE LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES to be preferred before those of *any* other Company?

BECAUSE Equitable Polices are to the intending assurers what Consols are the investor.

BECAUSE the Equitable is the strongest Life Company in the world, having over 11 Millions sterling of Surplus, and

BECAUSE Surplus not only means financial strength, but is also the fund from which dividends to policyholders are paid.

BECAUSE Dividends to policyholders must be earned before they can be paid, and during the last ten years the Equitable's Surplus Earnings have been larger than those of any other Company.

BECAUSE during the past five years the Equitable has paid each year more than £400,000 in dividends to policyholders. *No other* Company can point to such a record.

BECAUSE the Policies of the Equitable are paid more promptly than those of *any other* Company.

AND THEREFORE BECAUSE *a man assuring the Equitable secures a contract backed by the Company which is the strongest in the world; which earns greater profits; and which pays its Policies more promptly than* ANY *other Company.*

Assets.....£53,826,937 Stg.
Surplus.....£11,939,685 Stg.

F. KIENE,
Acting Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1899. [549a

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent., upon contributions for the year 1898 has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 1st May.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES.
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1899. [538a

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [18

Notices of Firm.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. ROBERT INGLIS and Mr. CHARLES WEDDERBURN DICKSON to Sign our FIRM, and Mr. DAVID LANDALE to Sign "PER PROCURATION" from This Date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899. [591a

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1899,
Commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at
KIRKENDOA, MOUNT GOUGH,
the Residence of Mr. H. H. RIRCH.
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of every Description, HATSTAND, CHAIRS, OVERMANTLES, SIDEBOARD, with Bevelled Glass, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, WASHING-STANDS, WHATNOTS, BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEAD, FENDERS, CARPETS, TOILET TABLES, CHILD'S COT, DESKS, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN and BATH ROOM REQUISITES, COOKING and HEATING STOVES, PLATED WARE, GARDEN SEATS, POTS and PLANTS, etc., etc.
Fine ENGRAVINGS and PICTURES.
One OILPANITING "MANDOLINE PLAYER" by PAPPAGENI.
CARVED BLACKWOOD DESK and other fine BLACKOOD WARE.
On view at Place of Sale from THURSDAY, the 4th inst.
Catalogues can be had at the House or from the Undersigned.
Terms of Sale:—Cash before delivery.

PAUL BREWITT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [602a

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1899,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street.
SUNDRY JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
EMBROIDERED & PAINTED SCREENS, PANEL PICTURES, CLOISONNE VASES, PLATES, SWORDS, GLOVE BOXES, OLD PANEL PICTURES, BRONZES, SATSUMA BOWLS, BOOK CASE CARVED, and also STRAW HATS.
On View on FRIDAY.
TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [609a

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 249.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 8th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1899. [587a

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	Rural Building Lot No. 97.	Barker Road	100	100	50	50	5,000	29	600

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 250.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1899. [595a

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurement. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot 385.	Tai-Kok Tsui.	10	28	26	10.2	270	3	54

Masonic.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [611a

To-day's Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1899, at 2.30 P.M., at his OFFICES in Duddell Street, in 7 Lots.

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AND RECLAMATION PROPERTIES, Viz.:—

LOT 1.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong registered in the LAND OFFICE as SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 1,414.

Area 558 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $8.00.

The Premises situate upon it are No. 244, Queen's Road Central and consist of a three storeyed Chinese Shop used as a portion of "THE SPORTSMAN'S ARMS" and are let on a lease for 5 years from the 1st March, 1898, at the monthly rental of $45.00 and taxes.

LOT 2.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION No. 2, of SECTION N OF INLAND LOT No. 211.

Area 538 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $8.40.

The premises situate upon it are known as No. 382, Queen's Road Central and consist of a three storied Chinese Shop.

LOT 3.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION C OF MARINE LOT No. 199.

Area 1861 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $20.85.

The premises situate upon it are known as No. 212, Praya West, and consist of a two storied Chinese Shop.

LOT 4.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION K OF MARINE LOT No. 199.

Area 667 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $7.50.

The premises situate upon it are known as No. 371, Queen's Road West, consisting of a two storied Chinese Shop and No. 3, Sai Hing Lane, consisting of a godown.

LOT 5.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION B OF MARINE LOT No. 198.

Area 1,576 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $19.20.

The premises situate upon it are known as No. 224, Praya West, and consist of a two storied Chinese Shop.

LOT 6.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H OF MARINE LOT No. 198.

Area 974 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $11.50.

The premises situate upon it are known as No. 4, On Ning Lane, and consist of a Chinese godown.

LOT 7.—ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion MARINE LOT No. 238, together with the Reclamation to the Remaining Portion of the said Lot.

Area of LOT 443 square feet. Annual proportion of Crown Rent $7.84.

The premises situate upon it are known as Nos. 50 and 51, Praya West, and consist of a Chinese godown.

The Reclamation has nearly been completed and contains an area of 2,397 square feet.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

The Auctioneer;
or to
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
The Vendor's Solicitors.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [612a

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BENLAWERS."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [616a

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "CEYLON," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Madras, *ex* S.S. *Loddiana*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [1-w 5

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ON account of the death of the President of our Society, HENRY B. HYDE, Esq. of New York, our Offices will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, the 5th inst.

'EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,'
South China Branch,
F. KIENE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [615a

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, TO-MORROW, the 5th May, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [611a

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ILOILO.

THE Company's Steamship "HUPEH," Captain Hall, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [598a

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "SARPEDON," Captain Grier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [595a

FOR NEWCHWANG DIRECT.

THE Steamship "BUCEPHALUS," Captain Robinson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1899. [586a

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Post Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the POOR SCHOOLS, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1899. [493

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

BRANDIES.

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale Red Capsule $18.00

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac Red Capsule 21.00

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac 24.00

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule 30.00

V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1862 and Vintage 48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be PURE COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample bottles will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th of May, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnstone, THOMAS YULE to ELIZABETH PRESCOTT, both of Liverpool, England. [613a

DEATH.

On the 3rd of May, at New York, HENRY B. HYDE, President of the "Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States," (by wire). [614a

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

TELEGRAMS.

(By Telegraph, from our special Correspondent.)

THE SETTLEMENT EXTENSION AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, May 4th, 11.45 a.m.

The Extension of the Settlement has been granted, the terms being satisfactory.

Received at noon.

Published at 1.30 p.m.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The preamble to the Anglo-Russian Agreement states that Great Britain and Russia agree to uphold the integrity and independence of China. Mr. Balfour, in promising to lay the text of the Agreement on the table of the House, said that there are special stipulations for the protection of the Newchwang Railway.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. Chamberlain in announcing his intention of receiving the Petition of the Uitlanders, commented on the unprecedented circumstances under which it was presented.

The *Times* and the *Standard* insist on the impossibility of disregarding a situation which endangers the general welfare of South Africa.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.: The barometer is falling on the China coast. A low pressure area probably exists in N. China. Gradients slight for S.E. winds on the China coast. FORECAST:—Light S.E. winds; fine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving's place on the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been filled by Mr. J. J. Keswick.

THE claim made by Aguinaldo's representatives upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the $200,000 deposited with the bank has been paid.

THE Local Manager of the Straits Insurance Co., Ltd., informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from the head office at Singapore to the effect that the annual general meeting, held yesterday, went off satisfactorily, the report and accounts being passed.

CAPTAIN Andrews, who is well known as a daring navigator in small craft, is arranging for a trip to Europe, sailing from New York in June. His craft this time will be a seventeen-foot aluminium folding-boat. She will have a canvas deck. This will be the frailest craft in which a voyage across the Atlantic has ever been attempted.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Yeung Tsit Sam	$10
Capt. Hastings	5
Woonwalla & Co.	5
More and Seimund	5
M. H. Ellias	2

THE ceremoney in connection with the opening of the Ganges Gogra-Doab Railway was performed by Sir Antony MacDonnell, at Mau, on on the 4th April in the presence of a large representative assembly of all classes, official and private. The Ganges-Gogra Doab Extensions include lines from Turtipur to Benares, 83·20 miles, Mau to Azamgarh, 27 miles, Mau *viâ* Ballia to Revalganj, 71.32 miles, Aunrihar-Ghazipur, 29 miles, or a total of 210·52 miles, with a permanent bridge over the Gogra River at Turtipur.

THE United States have recovered the record for kite-flying, having sent up a kite in the interests of science to a height of close upon two and a third miles. The experiment was made at the Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts, with a string of four kites, after the pattern of birds' wings with curved surfaces. The upper kite carried an aluminium instrument weighing 4lb., which recorded graphically temperature, wind velocity, humidity and atmospheric pressure. At the highest point the temperature fell 18deg. below that at the earth's surface, and the wind velocity was forty miles an hour.

AT the Magistracy this morning, Michael Ryan, a sailor on U.S.S. *Charleston*, was charged with attempting to cut and wound Frederick Melhuish of the Criterion Hotel. Defendant went into the house last night slightly under the influence of drink, about half-past eleven, and began to use foul language; when requested to desist, he started abusing the landlord, who ordered him out of the house, whereupon defendant produced a large clasp knife and rushed at the landlord. Mr. Melhuish knocked him down and handed him over to the police. Two Artillerymen corroborated. The Magistrate said he did not believe that defendant intended doing Mr. Melhuish any bodily harm and therefore he would deal leniently with the case. $10 fine or fourteen days' H.L.

IN 1897 the output of the Punjab coal was 92,792 tons, 17.43 per cent. in excess of the return of the preceding year. The working of the different mines showed a profit of Rs. 95,250.

THE *Straits Times* says it is alleged that certain Chinese shipowners and merchants of Singapore and Bangkok are combining to offer opposition to the German line that has taken over the blue-funnel steamers; and it is said that the opposition proposed assumes, in part, the nature of a boycott. A correspondent further alleges that certain Chinese merchants in Hongkong and Shanghai have decided not to ship cargo by German steamers.

A STATEMENT showing the mortality from plague in India, for the week ending 25th March, gives 2,402 as the total number of deaths within the Bombay Presidency and Sind. This includes, 1,126 for Bombay City, 142 for Baroda, 158 for Karachi and 132 for Thana. In the Madras Presidency the total deaths were 46; 30 occurring in the North Arcot District. In Mysore the total deaths were 78, in Hyderabad 28th, in Punjab 7, in Rajputana 1, in Central India 1, and in Bengal 370, of which 208 occurred in Calcutta, 32 in Darbhanga, 35 in the 24 Purganas and 70 in Saram.

THE senior officers of the East Indian Railway to the number of 32, entertained Colonel Gardiner, R.E., the Agent of the Company at a farewell dinner in Calcutta during the first week in April, on the occasion of his retirement from the service. During the course of the evening it became known that His Excellency Lord Curzon had selected Col. Gardiner to fill the high office of Minister of Public Works on Sir A. Trevor's departure on leave, an announcement that was received with unqualified pleasure and approval, for Colonel Gardiner is most popular among the staff of the Railway, who hold him in great esteem and respect for his high qualities of head and heart, and it is believed that no appointment could have been made better calculated to advance the interests of Railways and Public Works in India.

A somewhat novel performance was accomplished last month by an athlete named Arthur Martin, of Shortlands Road, Kingston Hill The scene was on the towing-path opposite Raivens Eyot, at Surbiton. Martin wagered that he would run a quarter of mile, cycle a quarter of a mile, ride on horseback a quarter of a mile, row a skiff a quarter of a mile, and finish up by swimming a quarter of a mile, all within seventeen minutes. After running a quarter of a mile in 1 min. 10 secs., he returned along the same course on a bicycle in 50 secs., then rode the distance on horse back in 50 secs., sculled it in a boat in 2 mins. 10 secs., and finished up by divesting himself of his clothing in the skiff and swimming the last quarter in 7 mins. 25 secs., thus completing the five "turns" in 12 mins. 25 secs., and winning the bet.

THE Public Works Department are evidently not going to allow the grass to grow under their feet in the matter of constructing roads in the new territory. A road trace running up the hills at the back of Sam-sui-po towards one of the passes leading to Tsin-wan is already visible from the harbour, and we trust that now the work has been commenced it will be carried on with all possible rapidity. Easy means of communication will do more to pacify the inhabitants of the hinterland than whole regiments of Pathans, and once the fertile valleys at the back of the range overlooking the harbour are brought within easy reach of Hongkong the development of agricultural pursuits will go rapidly forward. At the same time, we trust that the Jubilee Road round the island will not be allowed to suffer at the expense of the new territory.

THERE is an old superstition to the effect that the aloe blooms but once in hundred years and that the appearance of its mighty flower-stalk presages evil to all those in its immediate vicinity. Naturally in England the aloe seldom flowers, local conditions being unfavourable to its development. In Hongkong, however, the aloe flourishes like the proverbial green bay tree, and, in direct contradiction of the superstition attaching to it, flowers freely. Its flowering season is now approaching and the tall flower stalks are shooting upwards, several which we have noticed of late having already reached a height of some ten feet or so. When the flower appears the stalk has grown to a length of from twenty to thirty feet and, with its pyramid-shaped crown of flowers, reminds one somewhat of a telegraph pole. The appearance of the flowering aloe is most impressive, and tourists passing through Hongkong should not miss the opportunity of seeing the many fine specimens to be met with in the Colony.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HORSES AND CATTLE PERISH.

Special Dispatch to the *Chronicle*.

VANCOUVER, March 25th.

Australasia is prostrated by another heat wave. H. C. Russell, Government astronomer, says that "There will be no rain until the end of March or April."

The present drought is the worst on record. One correspondent in the Sydney Mail says: "Millions of sheep, hundreds of thousands of horses and cattle are dead from drought. Settlers are on the verge of bankruptcy. Already grass has vanished and tanks, creeks and rivers are dry. I saw men that had been working twenty years to get their homes in paying shape, left without a sheep or blade of grass, and their homes destroyed eventually by bush fires. The black visitation is a national calamity, and the drought has brought all the horrors of a plague with it. Thousands are living without meat and in a half-starved state. Cattle and sheep are all gone or reduced to skin and bone only."

W. N. Willis of New South Wales, after a trip through the affected districts, says that 50 per cent of the stock has succumbed to the drought. In South Australia's capital, Adelaide, the last record from the thermometer was 168 degrees in the sun.

Many districts have wired to the capital that settlers have not tasted meat for weeks, owing to the cattle and sheep famine.

THE HINTERLAND TROUBLE.

THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE DEFENCE.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Wan Hong Chuy (60), farmer, of Tang Ah, Chung Cheung (70), farmer of Tam Tsun; Chung Shu (42), farmer, of Tam Tsui; and Tai Fu, tinsmith, of Tang Koon, were charged on remand on two counts as follows:—

I.—That they together with divers other evil disposed persons to the number of fifty or more, on the 17th day of April, 1899, being then armed with firearms and other offensive weapons, at Pat Heung Pass, British Kowloon, in this Colony, unlawfully, riotously and routously did assemble and gather together to disturb the peace, and being so assembled and gathered together armed as aforesaid did there and then unlawfully riotously and routously make a great noise, riot and disturbance and did there and then remain and continue armed as aforesaid making such noise, riot and disturbance for the space of an hour and more then next following, to the great disturbance and terror not only of the liege subjects of our Lady the Queen there being and residing, but of all others the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen then passing and re-passing on and along the Queen's highway there, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all other on the like case offending and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

II.—That on the 17th day of April, 1899, being unlawfully assembled together and arrayed in warlike manner in a certain public street and highway situated in British Kowloon in this Colony, unlawfully and to the great terror and disturbance of divers liege subjects of our Lady the Queen then and there being, did make and an affray in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Mr. H. L. Dennys appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Gedge for the first, second and third defendants.

Mr. Dennys asked to be allowed to recall Lieutenant Barrett, he having inadvertently made an erroneous statement with regard to a revolver.

Lt. Barrett, recalled, stated, that in saying that a German-made revolver had been handed over to him with the first defendant he was mistaken. He should have said third defendant. With the first defendant he received a sword and not as he before stated with the third defendant. He had reversed the order of the two men. Mr. Gedge preferred to defer the cross-examination of Lt. Barrett.

Jemaha Khan was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Gedge.—There was no village behind the first defendant, within a hundred yards, when he was taken. I could not see a village. There was a village about 15 to 20 minutes distance from us if there were no hill to go over. The village was called Lam Chung. I know no village called Lung Ah. The first defendant wore a white coat reaching just below his hips; it did not reach to his ancles. We did not burn any villages that day, but No. 2, Section did. I did not see how many were burnt. No Chinese came to my section, that I saw, and asked us not to burn their villages. I know something of second defendant. The second defendant did come to our section on the 16th April. The Captain said he was going to hoist the flag. I don't know myself what the Captain said to the second defendant nor what he replied. I did not see the second defendant chin-chinning on 16th April.

Here Mr. Gedge called attention to the fact that the evidence was not being interpreted to the defendants.

Resuming.—I did not see the first defendant conversing with anyone on the 17th April. I was told that proclamations had been posted by the Government. I was with Capt. Berger's party in the first fight before the hoisting of the flag.

By Mr. Dennys:—I saw smoke rising from the villages on my right. It was from burning hay. It was a long way off.

Baghali Khan, sworn stated: I am a private, No. 323, in the Hongkong Regiment. On the 17th April, in the afternoon, I was with other men of my regiment with Lieut. Barrett, near a pass leading over the hills near Taipo-hu. Havildar Jamaha Khan was near me. On that afternoon I saw the second defendant. He had a knife in his hand, I think. When I went up to catch him he threw it on the ground. He was on the hill where the Chinese were fighting and was waving his hands to the Chinese. I thought he was an officer. The Havildar said it was an enemy advancing and that we must catch him. He ran, I seized him, he threw something down and elbowed me. I took him into camp and handed him to Lt. Barrett. He was in a long coat and had nothing on his head. He was waving his hands to two or three thousand men.

By Mr. Gedge:—I had seen the second defendant prior to that day; he was imprisoned by Captain Berger on the 16th April. I do not know if he chin-chinned Captain Berger or anyone else not to burn his houses. He was sitting on the ground at the time and had a coat on; it was not white. Previous to the 17th the regiment burnt hay, but no houses. I didn't go round everywhere. It did not come to my knowledge that second defendant had asked Capt. Berger at any time not to burn his houses. I do not know where the men who were fighting came from. I don't know if the defendants are villagers.

By Mr. Dennys:—I first saw second defendant as a prisoner on the 16th and saw him next day at about 5 p.m. acting as an officer.

Fazal Ahmad Shah, sworn, stated: I am private 140 in the Hongkong Regiment. On 17th April, at about 5 p.m., I was with Ghulistan and two sepoys. We were in a valley near a pass. I saw the third defendant. He was standing on a rock near a tree. He had a pistol in his hand, but I don't know if it was five or six chambered. I heard him fire once. Ghulistan hit him with his rifle and I seized him. Twair Khan was behind me and took his pistol away. He was taken to the camp with his pistol and four rounds. The pistol contained some discharged cartridges. Four rounds were found on the defendant.

By Mr. Gedge:—I saw the pistol in Twair Khan's hands. Twair Khan gave it to the Havildar, who gave it to the Adjutant. I am sure neither Twair Khan nor Ghulistan fired it. The third defendant was ten paces from me when I first saw him. I was going up the hill to fight. Defendant was below me on the right hand side. He did not fire until we had passed. He was like a snake in the grass. I can't say why Sayed Ahmed said third defendant was above him. I do not know what part of the country third defendant came from. I recognise third defendant as the man who fired from the rock. He had four cartridges on him. He had no buttons nor silver ornaments on him nor a gold dollar. I do not know what a gold dollar is. I have never seen one.

By Mr. Dennys:—Ghulistan went first, second and Twair Khan third. Sayed Ahmed was fourth. We went in single file.

Jahaha Khan was recalled, had his evidence read over to him and signed it.

Lieutenant Barrett was then cross-examined by Mr. Gedge.—I do not know of my own knowledge that proclamations had been posted prior to the hoisting of the flag. I heard they had been. The area is a large one. I do not know what means were taken to inform the people who were away from the scene of the hoisting. I do not know Lam Chung village by name; nor that of Chi-kep nor Woon-yu. I know nothing about the first three defendants, except that I saw the second on 16th April. I saw no houses burnt on 16th or 17th April by men of the H.K. Regt. I saw hay-ricks burnt. It is possible that houses may have caught fire. The first three defendants I never saw chin-chin any European officer, for the protection of their houses at any time. I do not know to what district the enemy belonged.

By Mr. Dennys:—Some of the villagers were friendly and none of these were arrested.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The three first defendants elected to be tried summarily. Mr. Gedge asked for leave to put the first three defendants in the witness-box on one another's behalf, but to this the Magistrate objected unless authorities were quoted. Mr. Gedge could not do so at the moment.

On To-Min, sworn, stated: I am a school master and live at the same village as first defendant. The village is called Leung Ah. I know the second defendant who belongs to Chi-kep village. The villages are both two or three leagues from Taipohu. I know the third defendant, who also belongs to Chi-kep. I do not know the fourth defendant. The first three defendants are natives of Lum Chun sub-district. I know that the British Government took over the district on 16th April. I remember 17th April. I was in my school in Leung Ah village. I saw the soldiers pass just after noon walking towards Pat Heung. The first defendant was at home that day. I saw him leave home; he wore a hat and long coat and walked towards the soldiers. The soldiers pushed him and he walked at the head of the soldiers, that is the Hongkong Regiment, towards Pat Heung. He had no arms. I did not see him try to fight the soldiers. It is not true that he led a body of men as an officer against the soldiers. There was no fight at our village. The first defendant led the soldiers towards Pat Heung as a guide. I saw him chin-chin them not far from my house. He wore a long coat and hat because he is the oldest man in the village. He is not the Taipo, although we have one. I don't know who was fighting with the Hongkong Regiment; the fight took place at Pat Heung a long way from my village. The people who were fighting came from other villages far from ours.

The second defendant is the elder of his village. I did not see him on the 17th, but I did on the 16th at Taipohu in the new market place called Tai-wa. He went with a lot of people to Mr. May to tell him that the people of our village would not fight against the British. I did not go with them. I have not seen the third defendant for a long time. The first defendant has two sons employed by Her Majesty. I see the two sons in Court.

By Mr. Dennys:—The Pat Heung Pass is six or seven leagues from our village. When the Hongkong Regiment passed I was teaching my boys in school; it was between twelve and one. The first defendant went off not far a head of the soldiers, about three yards. I did not see him speak to any of the soldiers; he does not speak their language. I did not see him after he passed my school.

By His Worship:—I remained in the school when the Regiment passed. The school broke up at noon, as usual, and resumed between one and two. I did not follow the regiment.

The case was then adjourned until Monday at 2.15 p.m.

BRITISH LINE OF STEAMERS SOLD TO THE GERMANS.

Latest advices from Bangkok state that owing to the transfer of the Holt line of steamers on the Bangkok, Borneo and Singapore trade to a German syndicate, there will in all probability be a strike among the present officers unless the new owners will come to an agreement for a certain length of time—probably three years. The officers consider this the only means of safe-guarding their interests.

PLAGUE IN CANTON.

Canton, May 1st.

(Translated from the *Tung Wa Po* for the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Bubonic plague has been very prevalant in the city Ko Yew in Sai Ni district, Kwong Tung. Some of the wealthy gentry have assisted in establishing depots for dispensing medicines to the poorer class, who are suffering terribly from the epidemic.

May 3rd.

There is much Cholera and Bubonic plague in Sha Pui, Nam Hoi district, many deaths being reported from these two terrible scourges.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We were favoured to-day with a glance at a letter sent from Manila to a gentleman in Hongkong, in which it was stated: "Everything going well. Philipinos wavering and in consultation with Major-General Otis with a view to surrendering."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

We are very pleased to be able to inform our readers that a company of the Machine Gun detachment of the Hongkong Volunteers has been formed. It will be known as B Co., and is composed of gentlemen employed at the Naval Yard. The authorities are now busy enrolling more candidates and hope soon to be able to add still another company to this useful branch of our defence.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Our special telegram to-day would point to a severe increase in the present attack of madness from which China is suffering. She is said to be appealing to Japan for military assistance—not against her own unruly subjects, but against European aggression. We fancy Japan will hardly care to play puss to China's monkey, even if there were the slightest chance of rescuing one chestnut from the fire. But we are not surprised at the suggestion that China's animosity or fear is specially directed against Germany, seeing how that country and Russia have been the only powers who have shown a decent amount of courage and determination in their dealings with the "sons of heaven." British incapacity has reached what we hope may prove to be its lowest depth in the existing fiasco over the Kowloon Extension. Chinese statesmen would never venture to treat either the Tsar or the Kaiser in the way they are treating Queen Victoria. They know with whom they have to deal, and have fully realized that neither Nicholas II nor Wilhelm II will stand any nonsense or humbug, but that a British Government will, after any amount of bragging, sit down calmly under the most humiliating treatment and do nothing by way of retaliation and remonstrance. *Peking Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE ROBBERY ON KENNEDY ROAD.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—I see that you have allotted a small space in your valuable paper to "The Two Young Men" who were so busily occupied on the Kennedy Road in doing nothing, I would now ask you to be good enought to allot me a small space to suggest that the "Two Young Men" should come out into the light of day and let your readers know their names, or for ever after hold their peace.

Yours faithfully,
PEDESTRIAN.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1899.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

DEAR SIR,—I note that in your report of the Choral Service at St. John's Cathedral you refer to the voice of one of the singers as being a "busto" tenor. I have heard of a busted boiler and a busted flush, but have never in the whole course of my long experience have I heard of a "busto" tenor. If your musical critic would kindly enlighten me as to the meaning of the expression he would be conferring a great favour upon

Yours truly,
PERPLEXED.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1899.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph copied from a home paper in your issue of last night, stating that Wei-Hai-Wei was scarcely ready for the residence of ladies, I would draw the attention of your readers to the fact that several boarding houses have been started and have been constantly occupied by ladies whose husbands are connected with the British Fleet in those waters. The place was taken over from the Japanese last May, and ladies were able to reside there as early as last June.

The remarks contained in the paragraph as to money being the main thing are, to say the least, most uncalled for, and the correspondent of the home journal should withdraw them at once unless he wishes to be boycotted by the fair sex east of Suez.

Yours faithfully,
DAUNTLESS.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1899.

THE NEW SHIPPING SYNDICATE.

INCLUDES A BANGKOK FIRM.

The Syndicate which has purchased eleven steamers of the East India Ocean Steamship Company, Ltd.,—including among them the boats on the Bangkok run—comprises the Norddeutscher Lloyd, of Bremen; Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., of Singapore; and Messrs. Windsor and Co., of Bangkok. All these firms are certainly in the Syndicate, the first named having the preponderating interest, but others are also talked of, and Mr. A. Holt retains an interest in the business.

It is not yet known here what the name of the new Syndicate will be, but certainly there will be no change in Messrs. Windsor's firm, which after all has even larger interests in the Scottish Oriental Steamship Co. alone.—*The Bangkok Times.*

SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

The administration report of the President of the Singapore Municipality presents many features of interest, says the Singapore *Free Press*. The general affairs of the Town come within the cognizance of most of the rate-payers interested in them, during the course of the year, from the reports of the meetings in the public press. It must be said, however, that as in most public affairs out here, there is not too keen an interest taken in the ordinary work of the Commissioners, who go on steadily from year's end to year's end, doing a vast deal of laborious and unpaid, even thankless work. The truth is that here we have not any moneyed leisured class that can give the time and make a hobby of the public services. Neither, on the other hand, have we the office-seeker for office holding's sake, so that, with rare exceptions, the Municipal officers are allowed to do their best without let or hindrance. The danger of this *laissez faire* course of action is that officialism comes to look upon the rate-payers and the public as a field of exploitation, for the purposes of raising revenue, or for carrying out fads. The danger is not altogether absent from Singapore. There is a tendency to neglect the minor conservancy matters of the town, and devote the energies of the staff to large engineering schemes, many at a time, leading to not the best results being obtained.

As an instance of this, the President, dealing with the water supply to Government buildings, shows that another $6,000 of revenue ought to be obtained from these public institutions. The President also remarks "it is notorious that our valuation roll is still far from up to date, and that much trickery and many evasions are practised to conceal the full rents now earned." The assessment in 1898 realised $385,000. If the assessment is on an average two per cent, behind "date," there is a dead loss of nearly $8,000, with no corresponding gain to the community, as there may be in supplying plenty of water to prisons and hospitals. Again, as an instance of work undertaken before the cost is fully counted, may be mentioned the Stamford-road Canal, which the Commissioners have now come themselves to see is costing a sum of money out of all proportion to the benefits likely to accrue to the community. Yet the disposal of the sewage of the town is a question that is almost untouched. It is not that the Municipal officers are not prepared to go into the matter. It is that there is too much on hand, and too much of the ornamental. In the last twelve years, since the inauguration of the new Municipal Ordinance, vast improvement has been made in the condition of the town, considering the nature of the bulk of the populace. Yet how far have we got in the prevention of obstruction of verandahs? There have been 222 convictions and fines and "the result is far from satisfactory and the evil will continue to grow until the Commissioners adopt a firm and consistent policy and instruct the police to keep the foot-paths clear."

These are a few points in connection with Mr. Gentle's report, which, as we have said, is instructive and interesting and will repay the perusal of those who consider they owe a duty to themselves and the community in keeping abreast of Municipal matters. To show the extent of the interests involved we give a few figures extracted from the report.

SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Revenue,	$897,436	1,000,116	1,041,392	1,040,288
Expend,	733,349	829,420	948,727	941,329

Loans issued, $1,333,500.
Borrowing power, $1,529,163, on Jan. 1st 1899.
Cost of Waterworks, $1,469,148.
Water supplied 1,218,666,000 gallons per annum.
Water Revenue, $245,302, or 22 cts. 1000 gals. margin.
Deaths in the year, 7000 or 34.93 per mille.
Animals slaughtered in Abattoirs, 141,784.
Outbreaks of fire, seven.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.

Previous to the races we said there was likely to be some upsets, especially concerning the autumn champion, and so there has been. Scotsman could only manage to find a third place in the first days' races; his name does not find even a place in the second day; but perhaps he did not run. Sandstorm, Sinbad, The Broker, Charger, The Blotter and Interrogation are running well.

SECOND DAY,—WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY.

The CHU-KA-ZA CUP; value, Tls. 125; second pony, Tls. 25; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-starters or winners of a race at this meeting 7lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Thorn Rose	1
Sandstorm	2
Hermes	3

Time, 1 min. 32 2-5ths secs.

The SHANGHAI DERBY; a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 250 added; for China ponies, being *bonâ fide* griffins at date of entry; first pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony 15 per cent., third pony 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

Interrogation	1
Rio Grande	2
Merrylegs	3

Dead heat.

Times, 3 min. 14 4-5ths secs.

The LADIES' PURSE; value, ; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a Race allowed 7lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Charger	1
The Blotter	2
Blitz	3

Time 2 min. 45 2-5ths secs.

The RACE CLUB CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; for China ponies; 5lbs. allowed to any pony that has never won a race of one mile and a half or over; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

Sinbad	1
Canopus	2
The Drummer	3

Time, 4 min. 24 1-5th secs.

The CONCORDIA CUP; presented by the Club Concordia; value Tls. 300, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony to receive 40 per cent. and the third pony 10 per cent. of the stakes; for China ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Derby 7lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

Loyalty	1
Altair	2
Otani	3

Time, 3 min. 14 1-5th secs.

The MONGOLIAN CUP; a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; for subscription griffins of this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second pony 20 per cent.; third pony 10 per cent; winners of one race 5lbs extra, two races 10lbs extra; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Pickle	1
Heidsieck	2
Sunrise	3

Time, 2 min. 45 sec.

The SPRING CUP; value, Tls. 125; second pony Tls. 50; for China ponies that have started and never won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Rose de France	1
Briefless	2
Emerald	3

Time, 2 min. 7 secs.

The SHANGHAI STAKES; a forced entry of Tls. 5 with Tls. 100 added; for all ponies otherwise entered at this Meeting, optional for subscription griffins entered only in subscription griffin races; first pony to receive 70 per cent., second pony 20 per cent., third pony 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a Half.

Dot	1
The Broker	2
Shannon	3

Time, 3 mins. 17 3-5th secs.

The SCURRY STAKE; a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each to be divided between the first, second and third ponies in the proportion of 50, 30 and 20 per cent., with Tls. 100 added to the winner; for *bonâ fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners 7lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Standard Rose	1
Hope	2
Sandpiper	3

Time, 1 min. 32 secs.

The JESSFIELD CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners at this meeting allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Merlin	1
Sandstorm	2
The Outcast	3

Time, 2 mins. 8 1-5th secs.

YEN-DEMONETIZATION.

The public, we fear, are inclined to forget that the government have brought all the trouble and loss connected with the prohibited importation and demonetization of yen upon the colony and on themselves entirely by their sloth and criminal foolhardiness. When Japan announced a proposed demonetization of her silver yen, the colonial government did nothing. When Japan demonetized her silver yen, Mr. Penney, the colonial treasurer, still clung to the coin, proclaiming to the world that whatever the mother might do to her silver bantlings, they should find in him a foster-parent, staunch and true to the last. The "last," however, did not take long in reaching, but, in the meantime, the damage was done, and Mr. Penney had made his name a byword of reproach among all Straits treasurers, past, present, and to come. Would that he had remained an official in the Native States, where the Resident-General would have kept him in order!

So much for the belated demonetization, and now how about the prohibited importation? Silver yen are no longer current coin of the colony, but no more are old bottles, ladies' gloves, or cricket bats. Should not our silly government also prohibit the importation of these articles? It seems to us that the latter procedure would be just as reasonable as the other, and that it would certainly lead to much less mischief. However, we have got the government, and we must make the best of them, as, unfortunately, they do not go out of office when the colony is heartily tired of their indiscretions and their follies. The latest bulletin issued to the Singapore chamber of commerce says the executive council are still sitting on the yen question, but gives neither information as to when the hatching may take place, nor, indeed, definite hope of raising a chicken at all.—*Pinang Gazette.*

SANTIAGO BANDITS PLACED IN PRISON.

GENERAL WOOD'S AID-DE CAMP SUCCEEDS WHERE MOUNTED TROOPS AND GENDARMERIE FAIL.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 25th.

There has been considerable trouble from banditti in the last few days in the vicinity of San Luis. When it was reported General Wood, Military Governor, sent mounted troops, as well as the entire force of gendarmes, into the district with instructinns to capture the bandits if possible. They met with no success, but finally Lieutenant Hanna, General Wood's aide, went to San Luis to make a personal investigation, with the result that within twenty-four hours the ringleader, Francisco Dieguez, and five others were captured and later two more taken and one killed while resisting arrest. All are now closely guarded in military prison here, the jail not being considered safe, owing to the friendship felt for the prisoners by several prominent insurgent officers residing in Santiago.

Colonel Francisco Valiente, chief of General Wood's gendarmerie, has resigned his position. Three days ago he left for San Luis to try to locate the bandits. Three men accompanied him. After they had proceeded a short distance Colonel Vallente ordered the men to return, saying: "If we should be attacked by banditti, we would have to fight; but if I were alone I could talk with them and get away safely." Finally, as the story goes, the bandits captured him, held a court-martial and sentenced him to death, but finally relented and released him. This tale is common talk at the Cuban Club and is generally believed. Anyway, Colonel Valiente's resignation seems to give it color. He is either out of the city or in hiding.

The new chief of gendarmerie is Colonel Juan Vian. The gendarmerie in the San Luis district are now under the orders of Lieutenant Butts, who is in command of a mounted troop of the Fifth Regulars. Great satisfaction is felt in this part of the province at the capture of so many bandits.

DR. OKAMURA ON THE PROGRESS OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN JAPAN.

The constitution of the civil courts is similar to that of the criminal courts. There are three—the Court of Cassation, the Appellate Court, and the District Court, besides the Courts called Divisional Courts, the latter resembling our County Courts. Three judges sit in the District Courts, five in the Appellate Courts, and seven in the Court of Cassation. It is always interesting to know what is doing in the matter of legal education abroad. Dr. Okamura says:—"The Imperial University has, ever since its establishment, been very active in the matter of legal eduction. Since the new codes came out attention has been mainly directed to the study of the principles contained in these codes. Still, the English, German, and French laws are taught there by native and foreign professors. It has already produced several hundred graduates in law. Some of these have also established private law schools, where thousands of students are now prosecuting their studies."

The same intelligent writer relates the rise and constitution of the Legal Profession in Japan. He says:—"The profession of barrister was entirely unknown in the time of the Tokugawa Dynasty and for some time after the Revolution. Parties were obliged to conduct their cases themselves or through their relatives. Gradually those who were not relatives appeared in courts as such in order to undertake the task for remuneration. These fictitious relatives were considered to be a class of dangerous persons, and were much dreaded by the name of *Kujishi*, or suit-makers. However, the reform of our judicial system made it necessary to have the Profession. As early as 1881 a regulation was passed by which an examination was made obligatory as a qualification of admission to the Bar. This examination was at first very easy, although perhaps not so easy as the keeping of terms by eating dinners. Gradually, with the progress of legal education, the examination for the Bar has attained an equal footing with that of the Imperial University, which, I think, may compete with examinations conducted in any university in Europe or America. I may add that there is no such distinction of professions as between barristers and solicitors. All legal business is transacted by barristers only."

A NOVEL WAY OF RECOVERING LOST PROPERTY.

Referring to a letter in the *Singapore Free Press*, headed "Bad Police Administration" the other day, a correspondent sends the following, which may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers:—

"A few months ago, a gentleman residing in the vicinity of the New Harbour Dock, reported to the police the loss of a valuable diamond ring belonging to his wife. The lady it seems, had occasion one morning to go to the cook house, and was in the act of doing something, when she took the diamond ring from her finger and put it (as she thought) into her dress pocket. A little while after, the lady felt in her pocket for the ring, but it could not be found. A search was made in the cook house, and the servants questioned, but no trace of the ring could be discovered, and a report was made to the police and the loss was duly published in the local papers. The following day a Chinese detective arrived on the scene. Another search was made for the lost ring, and the servants were interviewed, but to no purpose, and like many other similar cases, nothing more was heard from the police authorities on the subject. Two or three days after, a lascar in the employ of the New Harbour Dock Co. informed the lady's husband that she knew a Malay living in Teluk Blangah, who, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, would ensure the recovery of the ring in three days, and although it was considered a hopeless case and a mere joke, the money asked for was promised in the event of its recovery. The Malay man, who is said to be a pious Mohamedan, had resort that very night to prayer *till a late hour, and on the following morning* he assembled the whole of the gentleman's servants together, and informed them that whoever it was that had the ring in their possession, if it was not given up, the stomach of the one who had got it, would swell out to such an enormous extent, that in three days he would surely die. Sure enough, in less than three hours after the Malay had departed, the missing diamond ring, valued at something like $200, was found on a shelf in the cook house, notwithstanding that it had been swept and garnished at the time the loss was discovered.

Considering that the Singapore police have the reputation of never discovering lost property in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it would add considerably to their prestige, not to mention the great advantage to the public, to enlist the services of this Malay and others like him, in the detective force of this colony, for it is certain the police would never have made anything of the loss as noted above."

KOWLOON CITY.

The city (or rather town) of Kowloon is called in Chinese *Kau Lung Shing*. The term *Shing* is the ordinary one used for a city by the Chinese. It originally seems to have signified a rampart, surrounding a space; but it is now always applied to a city surrounded by a wall or rampart, as all Chinese cities are. The convention refers to the retention of jurisdiction "within the city of Kowloon," thus clearly showing that the *walled* city is meant. Kowloon is situated about a quarter of a mile from the sea-shore. It is enclosed by a stone wall built in 1847, forming as nearly as possible a parrallelogram, measuring 700 feet by 400 feet, and enclosing an area of 6½ acres. The wall is built of granite ashlar facing, is 15 feet in width at the top, and averages in height 13 feet. The wall has six watch-towers, at present occupied as family dwellings, and two gate-ways, with doors made of wood and lined with iron sheeting. The parapet wall is built of granite, and has 119 embrasures. It is approached by four flights of stone steps. According to a return furnished by the deputy magistrate, the total population of Kowloon city is 744; the garrison amounts to 544; the civil population to 200. The officials stationed within the city are, with the exception of one civil officer, a deputy magistrate, and military officers, the head of the latter being the colonel commanding. This officer is the chief military officer in the district of San On; is immediately subordinate to the *Ti Tu*, or general in command of all the land forces in the province of Kwong-tung.—*Pinang Gazette.*

ITALY AND CHINA.

Admiral Grenet left on 27th ult., on board the cruiser *Stromboli*, for China, to take command of the Italian Squadron in Chinese waters.

There is no longer any doubt that a strong attack is to be made on the Ministry in connection with the Sam-moon Bay question says the *Straits Telegraph*. The revolt of Milan against the Government has created very much surprise and indignation in official circles, because fifteen months ago the chief Milanese capitalists and manufacturers when consulted by the Rudini Cabinet showed themselves favourable to Chinese enterprise. The North it was which originated the idea of opening in China a new market for Italian produce, and which strongly supported the scheme while it was simply a commercial affair, but opposes it since it has developed into a political measure of colonial aggrandisement, needing occupation of territory, men of war, and soldiers. The South, with its easily aroused enthusiasm and dreams of grandeur, having little or nothing to lose, has always, as a whole, shown great favour towards expansion beyond the seas, especially as the preparations and equipment of the necessary expeditions are made in southern harbours, thus making a considerable movement of capital there. One thing seems clear, Instead of remaining as, hitherto, a vaguely national issue, the Chinese venture is rapidly becoming a party question. The "Greater Italy" party has as yet no leader, unless the present Ministry be considered to stand at its head. For the moment, indeed, the attitude of the "Little Italians" seems to be rather anti-Ministerial than anti-Chinese. It is generally recognised that the action of the Government in regard to China has been vitated by lack of adequate preparation and, to some extent, by inconsiderate action. The degree to which Italy has leaned upon England is also the subject of some criticism.

THE TRAINING OF GERMAN LAWYERS.

The curriculum of aspirants for the Legal Profession in Germany is this: they have to pass the final examination at a public school, which qualifies them for the universities. At the latter they are taught the theory of the law, and at the end of three years' study are admitted to a legal examination, after the passing of which they are appointed "referendars" and attached to one of the courts, to be employed in the preparatory service for a course of four years, during which they are made familiar with all the various functions of the judges and advocates, and trained in their exercise. Having acquitted themselves satisfactorily in the preparatory work, they are admitted to a final examination. If successful at this very comprehensive and stiff test of their capacity and knowledge, they are appointed "assessors" to the court, and may then either apply to be entered in the list of advocates or wait till they get their appointment as judges, being meantime mostly employed as auxiliary judges. How would English law students like that?

THE COPPER RING.

A Copper Ring now disturbs the metal market. Rumours of a coming corner in copper were current at the date of last mail advices, and it was thought that some of the Rothschilds were in it. The state of the copper market during the last few years tended to encourage a bold stroke. Latterly, the price of that metal had been rising gradually owing to its increasing use for electric lighting and in telegraphy. At the close of 1898, the position of copper stood very strong. Both in Britain and on the Continent of Europe, the metal continued to be in increasing requisition for engineering and shipbuilding purposes. The extended use of electricity also brought on a steadily growing demand for copper. At the beginning of this year, the available stocks stood low. The rate of production did not keep pace with the demand. The price, early in November 1898, was £56 per ton. At the end of March last, quotations touched £69 a ton. In February rumour mentioned that certain American capitalists were scheming the formation of a gigantic Copper Trust. Upon this, it was reported persistently at New York that certain monied men had made overtures to the Rockefeller Standard Oil Combination for establishing a syndicate to control most of the copper mines in the world. Rumour has since been transformed into fact. An American Copper Ring now seeks to control the market with the result of enormously increasing prices. When the Ring does obtain control of the market, production will, of course, be regulated to suit its interests, regardless of those of consumers. To succeed in the long run, such a Ring must be stronger than the syndicate known as the "Société des Métaux," which came to sighal grief in 1889 in the attempt to corner copper, after it had raised the price to £105 a ton in 1888. The effect of the Copper Ring's operations in China is another interesting point. Chinese currency is based on a copper standard, the coin being known as "cash." The steady rise in the price of copper has led to an appreciation of cash, which handicaps producers in China and leads to great distress among the people. The present enormous rise in the price arising from the machinations of the Ring will intensify the appreciation of cash, and will furnish economists with another striking object-lesson.—*Straits Times.*

SARAH BERNHARDT'S STORY OF HER OWN LIFE.

For some time past Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been engaged in writting her "Memoirs," and an Italian journalist, Signor Gaetano Barbesi, was recently fortunate enough to be permitted to copy some interesting passages therefrom. As the "Memoirs" will soon be published in Paris, these extracts will surely prove of interest to the numerous admirers of the great actress.

Many will be glad to know how and why Sarah Bernhardt became an actress, and they cannot learn better than from her own words.

"'Put her in a millinery shop,' said my godfather. 'That will be her business. Lace and rags will be her element. The little one is too smart not to succeed in it.' An old friend of my mother, however, who was then Minister, remarked that the theatre offered to me a great probability of success, and my mother was of the same opinion. I was not ugly, and I had what is better, namely, a sweet voice and beautiful teeth, so that I could smile. I was growing very rapidly, with a pronounced tendency to become fat. Nobody could suppose then that my leanness would in after years give journalists such a grand opportunity to make fun of me. To be brief, it was arranged that Emile de Girardin should introduce me to M. Auber.

"My mother, being Dutch, and not having the slightest idea how I should begin my theatrical career, it was necessary for my aunt to explain everything to her in Dutch. The two talked a long time to the Minister. I was sitting alone in a corner of the drawing-room with the fear of the unknown ever before me. I was thinking, What will be my future? Happy dreams filled my imagination, though meanwhile as I listened to my two little sisters playing in the next room I could not help feeling sad. The rude accents of the Dutch language were beating in my head, and the mysterious voices of the speakers in the next room produced in me a real uneasiness. I heard my godfather and the Minister talking, and I felt so unhappy that I burst into tears. Just then my mother and aunt and the two men approached me.

"'Why do you cry?' asked my mother, caressing me tenderly. 'Don't you want to be an actress?'

"'I want to be a nun,' I whispered through my sobs.

"'You are a fool,' exclaimed my aunt, shaking me by the shoulder. 'Girls nowadays are really very stupid,' remarked my godfather.

"'Go and dress yourself,' said my mother, 'and don't cry.'

"I kissed my mother tenderly, without being able to utter a word, and as I left the drawing room I somewhat regained my composure.

"On the following day I was introduced to M. Girardin, who found me nice and charming, and a little like Rachel. He promised to take care of me, and he kept his word. In fact two days later my mother received a letter from him asking her to be at the Conservatorium on such a date. Then came the dressmaker, and instructions were given to have a black silk dress ready for me to wear on the eventful day. On the same day a hairdresser was called in, and he curled and twisted my hair as much as possible, the result being that when the task was over my godfather declared that I looked like a grown girl and no more like a mad dog. The short skirt showed my very thin arms that swung loosely. A coral necklace attempted to cover in some measure the thinness and length of my neck.

"I have not forgotten the powder, of which my eyebrows and ears were full. Tricked out in this fashion I was simply horrible, and when I was introduced to Auber in company with many other girls, who were white and pink and nice, he shook his shoulders, and, muttering 'Why, Girardin is a fool,' he did not deign to give me another look.

"My nurse let me understand that the ceremony of introduction was finished and we went away. The usher put down my name and informed Mlle. de Brandeber, my nurse, that the examination for admission would take place in a few days.

"'What lessons shall I prepare for it?' I asked him.

"Whatever you like,' was the reply.

"As soon as I reached home a discussion began as to the subject which should be selected for the examination. My mother, being a foreigner, was unable to select anything. My piano teacher, being the daughter of a theatrical celebrity, suggested that I should learn some verses. My godfather, on the other hand, suggested a fable. The discussion grew very lively. Somebody thought it stupid to recite a fable, yet my godfather's advice prevailed. He had heard Rachel recite La Fontaine's 'Fable of Two Pigeons,' and this was finlly selected.

"At once a search was made for the book of fables and, while my mother was embroidering and my friends were playing, while my piano teacher was whispering to the Count de K., and my godfather was coughing, I began to study the 'Fable of the Two Pigeons.'

"That was one of the most dreadful evenings of my whole life.

"At last the great day arrived. My hair on this occasion was not arranged by the hair dresser, and I appeared at the Conservatorium in my usual style, with my little girlish face and my customary childish self-possession. Many other young girls were there, handsome, nice and charming, some talking with animation, others pale and trembling. Each had hope in the heart and fear in the eyes.

"When I was called upon I was frightened, and I felt a strong desire to run away. I went into the room more dead than alive. All around a large table sat several gentlemen, talking and arguing. At the end of the room was a young man dressed in black and with two large black eyes. This was Leotand.

"'What are you going to recite?' he asked.

"'The Fable of Two Pigeons,' I murmured, in a very low voice.

"'This is not the place in which to recite fables,' he replied, with a laugh.

"Then, as a bell rang, he whispered, 'Make a bow,' and I looked around among those who were facing me in search of some one who might inspire me with confidence. For a second I hoped that Auber would be the one, but his mocking smile deterred me. He saw how I felt, and he pointed me out to M. Auguste Brohan, who began to laugh. Tears filled my eyes, and only a gentle look of Camille Domet gave me a little courage. I began the fable and I went through it in one breath.

"'Little one,' said Auber, 'do you know anything else?'

"'Yes,' I replied, 'I know the scene from "Agnese," but not too well.'

"'Well recite what you know.'

"When I was through and about to leave the room Auber turned to the other gentlemen and said, 'She's a very nice little girl.' Another gentleman said, 'I will take her in my class and make something of her.' The speaker was M. Provost. I kissed him and ran away, very happy. I was accepted.

"The first time I went to my course at the Conservatorium M. Provost made first the boys and then the girls recite something. When my turn came I was trembling with shame. I had learned the role of Junia in 'Britannicus' and immediately I became for Provost a subject of sad mockery. I could not vibrate or pronounce with such emphasis as to give me a German accent. After I had recited a few verses Provost made me sit down and declared he would not give me any more lessons until I had learned how to vibrate. I was consoled by Mlle. de Brandeber, and I tried hard to succeeded.

"I was continually chewing rubber balls in the hope of thus learning how to vibrate. My mouth was horribly open and from morning until evening and often from evening till morning I did nothing but pronounce alone in my room ti, di, ti, di, ti, di. Oh, what joy was mine when I at last was able to accomplish this difficult task."

The "Memoirs," it is said, will contain a complete account of the author's career on the stage, and, if only for this reason, it is safe to say that they will prove highly interesting to the reading public.—*Sunday Call.*

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer	29.867
Thermometer	76.2
Humidity	84.0
Rainfall	15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	29.84
Thermometer	77	79
Humidity	73	64
Rainfall	—	—

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 4th May, 1899.

Chinese—*25th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-sü.*
Sun—*Rises* 6hr. 6min.
Sets 5hr. 55min.
High water—*Morning* 5hr. 18min.
Afternoon 4hr. 15min.
Low water—*Morning* 10hr. 2min.
Afternoon 11hr. 18min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—The imprisonment of the foreign community at Canton ended.
1859—The s.s. *Cumfa* plundered by pirates near Hongkong.
1874—Riot in the French Concession at Shanghai.
1884—Roman Catholic Cathedral at Peking inaugurated.
1891—The Sunday Cargo-Working Ordinance passed.
1897—Charity Bazaar disaster at Paris; over 140 lives lost.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 5th May, 1899.

Chinese—*26th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-sü.*
Sun—*Rises* 6hr. 6min.
Sets 5hr. 55min.
High water—*Morning* 5hr. 58min.
Afternoon 5hr. 37min.
Low water—*Morning* 11hr. 34min.
Afternoon none

ANNIVERSARIES.

1821—Napoleon Bonaparte died.
1826—Empress Eugenie born.
1842—British troops evacuated Ningpo.
1861—Borlase raid at Swatow.
1871—The *Dolores Ugarte*, coolie ship, burnt near Macao.
1897—Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty finally rejected by the U.S. Senate.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

French *(Laos)* 8th inst.
Canadian *(Empress of Japan)* 8th inst.
American *(Nippon Maru)* 11th inst.
American *(City of Rio de Janeiro)* 18th inst.
American *(Coptic)* 25th inst.

* * *

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nankin* left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. yesterday, the 3rd instant.

* * *

THE N. G. L. steamer *Bisagno* left Singapore for this port to-day, the 4th, and is due here on or about the 11th instant.

* * *

WE are informed that the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Laos*, with the next French Mail, will leave Saigon for this port at 8 a.m. to-morrow, the 5th instant.

* * *

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd, and left at noon yesterday, the 3rd, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive this afternoon, the 4th instant.

* * *

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *America Maru*, with mails, etc., which left hence March 30th for San Francisco, *via* Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 28th ulto.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isla de Cuba	at	Kowloon Dock.
Isla de Luzon	"	"
Henry Failing	"	"
Hating	"	"
Hongkong Maru	"	"
U.S.S. *Charleston*	"	"
Hyson	"	"
H.M.S. *Fame*	"	"
Formosa	"	"
D. Juan d'Austria	"	Cosmopolitan
Bucephalus	"	"

PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—14th April—*Indrapura, Kintuck, Laos, Bamberg, Idomeneus, Palatinia.* 18th April—*Glenlochy, Hablobt, Kenmore.* 21st April—*Japan, Boynton, Tonkin.* 25th April—*Ambria, Bogstad.* 27th April—*Cowrie.* 28th April—*Priam, Eastern.* 2nd May—*Bengloe, Dorothea Rickmers, Aggi, Nubia, John Adamson.*

Homeward—2nd May—*Silesia, Varra.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus*, and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion,' in case of wasting in young children and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent." I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China, Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Adver.*

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SAGAMI MARU J. Nagao.....	VLADIVOSTOCK, VIA SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO and NAGASAKI	THURSDAY, 11th May, at 4 P.M.
MIKE MARU S. Kawamuro	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 13th May, at 2 P.M.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 16th May, at Noon.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899. [6

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BELIEF OF SPERTO'S EMULSION. [34

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Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE. [59

TO THE DEAF!

A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. NICHOLSON'S Artificial Ear Drums sent £1000 to his Institute so that Deaf Persons who have not the means to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary, 54, Bow Lane London, E.C. [72

KUHN & KOMOR,

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION-STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1898. [42

THE GREAT COMPANY
IN CHICAGO U. S. A.
IS THE
Greatest Mail Order House in the World.
MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,
Michigan Ave.
WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE
GENERAL CATALOGUE
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Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
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To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS on 1st floor of No. 4, Queen's Road, Central, lately the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

Apply to
Compradore, Office,
E. C. HOCHAPFEL,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. [398a

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHAD VILLA RESIDENCES on Bowen Road (now in course of erection.)

PROPERTY now occupied by the Bowrington Saw Mills.

FLOORS in STAUNTON and ELGIN STREETS.

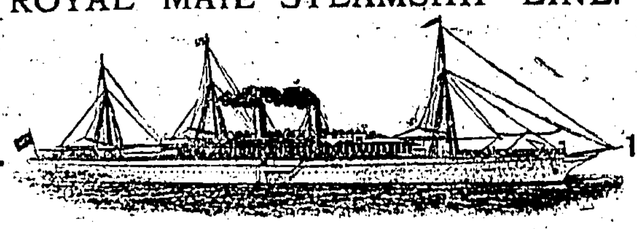
"BAHAR LODGE."

OFFICES:—1st floor, No. 10, PRAYA CENTRAL. (Lately occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.)

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [12

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1899.  1899.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1899.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1899.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1899.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, second to none in the World, the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1899. [3

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, *VIA* INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu	Saturday, 20th May, at Noon.
AMERICA MARU (VIA Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu	Tuesday, 13th June, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 20th May, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1899. [1310

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:—TOKIO.
Branch Offices:—
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG and all Ports in JAPAN.
Agencies:—
Miiki Coal Mines.
Ohmura Coal Mines.
Kanada Coal Mines.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.
Onoda Cement Company, Japan.
Kanegatuchi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
The Miike Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Hayashi Clock Factory.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [45

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FROM VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tacoma ...	2,811	A. Dixon.....	May 13.
Glenogle...	3,750	J. McGillivray...	May 30.
Olympia...	2,837	J. Truebridge ...	June 17.
Victoria...	3,502	J. Panton.....	July 4.

ALSO
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,
IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Monmouthshire	2,874	W.A.Evans	May 6.
Leonor.....	3,677	Williamson	June 3.
Columbia	2,976	N. Moneur.	July 8.
Monmouthshire	2,874	W.A.Evans	July 22.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line,

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and *one copy must be sent forward by the steamer* to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [4

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

Captain C. C. Talbot, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed *via* Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1899. [5

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 AI British Bark

"QUEEN MARGARET,"

Fraser, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [1533

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

(Freight Service.) *(East Asiatic Service.)*

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
*HEIDELBERG.... Schäder	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 25th May.	Freight and Passage.
*SIBIRIA Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 30th May.	Freight and Passage.
*KONIGSBERG.... Christiansen	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th June..	Freight and Passage.
DEIKE RICKMERS	NEW YORK. via SUEZ CANAL.	About 30th June.	Freight.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
981]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO *VIA* INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan PORTS and HONOLULU, The UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Thyra.....	3,406	about	May 20
Belgian King ...	3,379	about	June 20
Carmarthenshire.	2,929	about	July 20
Carlisle City.....	3,002	about	Aug. 20

THE Steamship

"THYRA,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on or about the 20th May.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For futher information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [1330

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Saturday, 27th May, at Noon.
City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu).....	Thursday, 22nd June, at Noon.
China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	Tuesday, 18th July, at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 27th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNITED PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Franscisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1899. [2

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).	Thursday, 11th May, at Noon.
Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).	Tuesday, 6th June, at Noon.
Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).	Saturday, 1st July, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 11th May, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1899. [2

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Preussen.....	Wednesday	24th May.
Sachsen.....	Wednesday	21st June.
Bayern.....	Wednesday	19th July.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1899, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain R. Heintze, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 22nd May. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 23rd May. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1899. [5742

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